

# The Reflector.

Official Paper of Dickinson County.

The Reflector Publishing Company.

JOHN J. COOPER, R. W. WILSON,  
RICHARD WARING, A. W. HIGG,  
C. M. HARRIS.

RICHARD WARING, Business Manager.

Entered for transmission through the United States Mails as second class matter, at the postoffice in Abilene, Dickinson county, Kansas.

Advertisements will receive no attention. Names must accompany all articles, not necessarily for publication but that we may know who are our contributors. Communications, letters and telegrams directed to the Reflector and all communications upon business, including subscriptions, advertisements and orders, should be addressed to THE REFLECTOR PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone Room, No. 20.

Orders for delivery of THE DAILY REFLECTOR to either residence or place of business may be made by postal card or through telephone No. 20. Any irregularity in delivery should be immediately reported to this office, by postcard.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.  
One year, \$1.00  
Six months, .60  
Three months, .35

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1893.

Kansas is bound to have some bad luck. Old General Weaver is devastating the northwest part of the State.

The east is going to the World's Fair at one fare for the round trip. Why should the west be discriminated against?

Dickinson Republicans are getting eager for next fall's fray. With a clean, businesslike ticket they will win a sweeping victory.

Nobody and no party ever defended or attempted to defend fraudulent pensions. If the Democrats know of so many such cases why do they not show them up?

It is encouraging to note that the Populists even are giving a very cold shoulder to the tramp candidates who are returning to the county to grab for office.

T. C. Henry is in hot water again, is under bonds to appear at court, has big judgments against him and his biggest ditch venture is in the hands of a receiver.

During Grover's first administration only one axe was kept going, the one cutting off official heads. Now there are two—the old one and the pension decapitator.

When the farm hand union gets in motion the hired man won't have to plow until 7:30 p. m. and then milk six cows and take care of seventeen horses before supper.

The kind of welcome the Democrats of Dickinson county are getting from the Populists reminds one of that given the tramp by the woman who threw boiling water in his face.

The middle-of-the-road Populists are making it so exceedingly interesting for the fusionist office-seekers, C. H. Pattison and J. S. Smith, that it is becoming doubtful if they will be nominated.

Not everybody in Dickinson county can attend the Columbian exposition—the more the pity! But all can come to the Dickinson county fair and race meeting and they will see the second best show on earth.

The great reform administration's commissioner in charge of the Kansas building at the World's Fair has discharged one of the lady superintendents because she is a Republican. The commissioner's daughter was put in and she has been fired because of her talking too much to the guards.

The latest Kansas project is a subscription to buy a decent pipe for Commissioner Colburn, the Pop superintendent of the Kansas building at the World's Fair, who offends fastidious visitors by slouching around in his shirt sleeves smoking a rank smelling cob pipe. Strange that this country is not free enough to allow a man to smoke the kind of a pipe he wants to.

Jerry Simpson says the present financial trouble ought to be avoided. "Give me a dollar," says he, "which is the intrinsic value of substantial products." What this country really needs, just at this stage of the game seems to be a good hardy boy dollar.—Kansas City Gazette.

Or how would a good devil ham dollar strike you? Base the currency, say, on the packing house.—Topeka Capital.

Or what's the matter with a scrambled egg dollar?—Hen fruit is a staple production and varies very little. Base the currency on the noble hen.

Mrs. Lease has caused the discharge of one of the oldest and most valued of the employees of the Girls' Industrial school at Beloit, not because there was any fault to be found with her service, but to make room for a friend of her own whose home is in Pennsylvania. No other member of the board has yet seen the person recommended by Mrs. Lease and she owes her place solely to the fact that she was a chum of Mrs. Lease's at school. Of course there will be Kansas Populists who will think the place should have been given to a Kansas woman but they will have to take it out to thinking.—Milwaukee Messenger.

## "Pension Reform."

Just now the Democrats are talking very glibly about "pension frauds," and the wonderful "reform" they are going to bring about in the pension service. The people are becoming somewhat familiar with this "fraud" racket. There was a time in the history of the Democratic party when its promises and professions meant something, but that was a long time ago. In these modern days people are not so much alarmed at the loud noise made by professional politicians.

When a young political upstart finds himself suddenly elevated to office, he is invariably going to play thunder in unearthing the "frauds" and "jobs" of his predecessor, and he always has some patent on a plan by which he proposes to "reform" both heaven and earth. Witness, for instance, the loud lamentations and wallings and professions of the Populists at Topeka. Judging from Lewelling's mouthings, Breidenthal's manifestoes, Osborn's "official" communications, Artz's military demonstrations, Little's light on law, Peffer's "New Discoveries," and the terrible rumblings that come from the State Insurance department one might imagine that fraud and corruption are found lying around in great chunks about the State institutions, and that this great and "only State administration since the war," is going to bring about a political millennium on very short notice. Six months have come and gone and still no startling revelations of "fraud" have come to light, nor has any evidence of "reform" appeared above the horizon.

The Democratic cry of "fraud," and promises of "reform," which come from Washington, are just as meaningless and insincere as those which come from Topeka. The great battle cry is "pension frauds." Various Democratic estimates have been made as to the probable proportion which the "frauds" bear to the whole number of pensioners. The New York Sun thinks that at least one fourth of those who get pensions are "frauds." The St. Louis Republic thinks the percentage "one in three." Others who take a little less pessimistic view of the human race graciously admit that possibly the "frauds," may not exceed one in ten. Mr. Hoke Smith says there are "frauds," and he knows. About three months ago he gathered together his mighty energies and set out upon the great mission of "unearthing pension frauds."

So far, by the hardest kind of dredging and the most prodigious efforts and many premonitory symptoms in the way of extremely vague but tremendous and terrific outgivings, the entire Democratic "pension fraud" howling outfit has succeeded in putting their finger on one poor old man down in Pennsylvania who is drawing a pension on account of partial deafness, which does not necessarily prevent him from "earning a support by manual labor," and a lone widow down in Missouri who lost her son at Chancellorsville but it is not quite clear that she was solely dependent on this officer's support as she had another married son living at the time, beside two grown daughters and, as Mr. Smith intimates, that these grown daughters might "work out" and support their "poor old mother."

The discovery of these two "frauds" has led this administration to promulgate to a credulous public that it proposes to save at least twenty million dollars by the "unearthing of similar frauds" which have been permitted to draw pensions by an unscrupulous Republican administration. It will only require the "unearthing" of a 150,000 more "frauds" like these to make the promise good and the Democrats have found two, after four months of most indefatigable industry. Verily, this country is in the midst of a grand and awful time. The great cataclysmal phenomenon at Topeka is going to be eclipsed by the mighty upheaval of "pension reform" which is likely to go thundering down the ages as the grand achievement of Mr. Grover Cleveland's second administration.

The cowboy race is over and what has it proved?

Shawnee county Republicans used the Crawford county system in nominating a ticket and claim to have liked it.

The author of the story of the sinking of the Victoria is an artist. Conjur-ing up death in three different and fearful forms inside of half a column is worthy of a master.

The Infanta in her parting message to the American people said "the United States have" etc. There was a great deal of fighting done 30 years ago to prove the United States should be considered as in the singular number.

Topeka Republican managers report that \$2,000 will be used to push a "literary bureau" (whatever that may be) during the coming campaign. How would it do to use some of it to pay the hottest debts of last fall's campaign?

The action of Governor Algeft, of Illinois, in pardoning the three anarchists implicated in the Haymarket horror is disgraceful and un-American. If the five companions of these men deserved hanging, the three certainly deserved imprisonment for life. They represent the worst feature in our civilization and are entitled to no mercy. Governor Algeft in showing his sympathy with that class of citizens shows his unwisdom for his office.

## Expensive Experimenting.

The United States has been experimenting with a Democratic administration and has found the venture very expensive. A detailed list of securities today and on November 8th, 1892, shows that in seven months there has been a depreciation in values of over one billion dollars.

If any one had predicted that within seven months after that election day and of the return of a Democratic house, senate and president to power for the first time since 1866, a panic would ensue which would exceed in the aggregate of losses that world famous panic of 1857, when the same party obtained absolute control of the government for the last time until 1892 the prophecy would probably have excited derision.

But these two calamities have come to pass. The New York Press which has made a compilation of the figures shows that it is true. Says the Press further:

The figures, colossal as they are, barely indicate the appalling proportions of the disaster which has fallen upon the commerce and industries of the country. The shrinkage in personal property, limited companies and real values, other than stocks and bonds, probably exceeds in amount the loss which is reflected in the stock exchange quotations. The total depreciation therefore in the wealth of the country within seven months is probably nearer two billion dollars than one. Three fourths of this unparalleled fall in prices has occurred in 11 days since Mr. Cleveland's inauguration. Such is the cost of his "object lesson" to the country. Such is the penalty of electing a congress overwhelmingly Democratic and strongly in favor of a debased currency, and free silver. "Want of confidence" is the sole cause of the disaster.

One year ago business throughout the country was prosperous. Week by week through the first half of 1892, the mercantile failures showed a falling off as compared with the corresponding weeks of 1891. The volume of our foreign commerce for the twelve months ending June 30, 1892, was the largest in our history. The aggregate value of exports and imports for that year was \$1,867,720,916, a gain of more than \$129,000,000 over the preceding year. The balance of trade in our favor was \$202,954,342. How is it now? Mercantile failures are running about twice as high as at this time last year; there is everywhere curtailment of credits and a feeling of uncertainty and apprehension; the balance of trade against us for the five months ending May 31 was \$99,106,491, and the excess of gold exports over imports for the same period was \$60,252,893. What has caused this tremendous change? Eastern Democratic papers tell us that it is the Sherman silver law, nothing but the Sherman silver law; repeal that and the business of the country will revive as by magic. But we had the Sherman silver law a year ago; it had then been in operation two years; yet the business of the country was exceedingly prosperous. Must we not look for some new factor to account, in part at least, for the change which has come about within a year? Is it anything but "want of confidence" in a Democratic administration? Is it not rather expensive experimenting that the country has undertaken?

Time to Announce.

All over Kansas the Republicans are beginning the fall campaign. In some counties the ticket is already in the field. It is time for the Republicans of Dickinson county to commence operations. The way to select a good ticket is to have plenty of good material to work on. The men who are candidates for places on the ticket should announce their candidacy at once in order that people might be prepared to consider the advisability of selecting them. Dickinson county will elect the whole Republican ticket this fall if the right kind of a ticket is put up. The candidates should announce themselves at once.

The Kansas City Gazette is making a gallant fight on the inquiry of the Kansas City (Mo.) Journal proposing to do the city printing for Kansas City, Kansas. One of these days the people of Kansas will learn to patronize home institutions and not to send money out of the State that can be better used at home. The Gazette is giving Kansas City Kansas a model paper and deserves not only all the possible support of its town but of Kansas at large. There is no excuse for a paper from over the lines being considered in the matter.

A brilliant lot of Kansas financiers have been sent up to Nebraska to consult over building a north and south railroad to the Gulf. They are such notable individuals as Higgins of Beloit, Linbocker of Manhattan, Scott of Oberlin, Close of Topeka and other similarly situated blowhards who could not manage a corner grocery successfully. It never seems to occur to the Pops to select successful and capable business men to take hold of great enterprises.

Rev. Dr. George P. Hays, of Kansas City, has declared that he will not attend the World's Fair now that it is to be opened on Sunday. Well, that's bad. Still we suspect the Fair will go on. Wonder if Dr. Hays ever travels on the Kansas City cable lines or on the "chu chu cars." They run on Sunday.—Leavenworth Times.

Dick Morris took the revenue collector permission, and John Morris and his crew had the sack.—Leavenworth Times.

And the Republican postmasters hold the fort.

## THE SILVER SLIDE.

Bankers and Politicians Absorbed by India's Act.

NEW YORK BROKERS APPROVE.

Will Compel This Country to Repeal the Bullion Law—Views of A. J. Warner and Other Friends of Silver.

New York, June 28.—While, according to bank officers, there was no change of conditions to warrant any marked increase on stock exchange prices there were not lacking reports of a character calculated to inspire confidence, as well as some facts which justified the belief that the outlook was brighter. One of the rumors was that the president was going to call an extra session of congress in July to repeal the Sherman silver law, the reason for the change from September to July being the action of the Indian government in closing the India mints to private coinage of silver. The question of the repeal of the Sherman law was discussed at a meeting of the cabinet. Another rumor was that Drexel, Morgan & Co. were going to import \$2,000,000 of gold. Mr. Morgan, when asked as to this story, said that as soon as he imported any gold he would make the fact known.

The rate of exchange amply warranted imports of gold. If there were enough of exchange obtainable at the figures quoted, Brown Bros. & Co. sold demand bills at 4.8, but it was not believed that there was enough bills offering to cause imports of gold at this time.

Frederick D. Tappan, president of the Gallatin National bank and chairman of the clearing house loan committee, speaking of the situation, said: "The clearing house balances were small and well distributed and everything looked easy and comfortable. I think," he continued, "that there will be a great improvement in the situation after the July disturbances have been made. I do not expect to see any great shrinkage in values on the stock exchange, but I do not expect to see what any one can have an expectation of shrinkage. In my opinion the shrinkage has already taken place. The action of the Indian government on the silver question is the most important piece of news published this week. It leaves this country as the only one in which there is a market for silver, and is undoubtedly a strong argument in favor of the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase law."

Russell Sage said regarding the silver situation: "I think the action of the Indian government will have the effect here of hastening the repeal of the silver law. I consider that law as done for now. What disposition to make of the great amount of silver which the government has on hand and to place some fixed value on it are the questions now."

Jesse Seligman said that one result of the Indian government's action would be to bring about an immediate establishment of an international monetary basis of a fixed ratio. It will have as much effect in England and other European countries as in the United States. It will also be a strong argument in favor of the repeal of the Sherman act. Unless this was done better times would not be effected.

A very serious state of affairs has developed in Philadelphia. Several of the big banks are practically unable to remit to the banks of this city the balance of the exchange on remittances, and the Philadelphia exchange is practically at a premium to-day in this city. The Philadelphia banks say they are unable to procure New York exchange, and they can not get gold or currency to ship. One bank in this city has \$600,000 locked up in three Philadelphia banks in that way. Of course, it could send down and demand the cash, but it is unwilling to do so. The probability is that there will be a larger issue of clearing house certificates in a day or two, and the balances due in New York will, it is presumed, be paid. In the meantime, however, business men having drafts on Philadelphia will not be able to get credit for them here except at a pretty large discount.

Opinions in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—From the comparatively few congressmen in the city the following views have been obtained:

Representative Alderson, of West Virginia, said the action of the Indian government greatly embarrassed the situation here. He was free silver man, but he believed that the situation at this time would have to be considered as an emergency on the subject that we could not legislate on the conditions of ten or twelve years hence. He thought it was better to act in accordance with things as they find them and not upon theories. He thought a great many silver men were disposed to agree to some compromise, but the matter of detail could not yet be determined upon.

Representative Meredith, of Virginia, said matters were complicated for the silver men. He thought the Sherman law would be repealed, but did not care to guess as to the character of the repeal. He thought the country was in a very serious state of affairs.

"This action on the part of the government of India," said Mr. Hays, of Louisiana, "is a good many more difficulties in the way of free coinage. I have no doubt that it has not been brought about by Mr. Cleveland would, during the next session of congress, have had a first class press agent to write for his session or his veto. I cannot tell, and no one can tell me, I think, how in all the demonstration of silver in India will affect this situation. I have no question in my mind about the propriety of repealing the Sherman law, but we have got to have some means of supplying money for trade and commerce. The volume of gold is not sufficient and the quantity of silver is not sufficient to supply the country. I am not willing to see any particular silver man get the best of the country. The country wants a sufficient money for business and it has got to be supplied. I have no doubt that the silver men who voted for the repeal of the Sherman law last congress, did so on their faith that the beginning of this congress the 10 per cent tax on silver would be repealed. For my part, I saw no reason why the two things should not have been coupled, and I was not willing to let the future for action on the bank tax and I voted against the repeal of the Sherman law. It is not silver per se that the people want, but it is satisfaction of money. Money that comes from the bank has been called for in April, and now we should get together as soon as possible."

Representative Deane, of Alabama, said he is hopeful of a speedy settlement of the financial question which congress meets. He anticipated, of course, that there will be considerable trouble, and that members will be inclined to hold firmly to the theories they have been presenting all along, but that the common sense of the situation will lead to something to meet the conditions. He thought the most serious and the most popular among them were the bed sheets, of which 97,194 pairs were pledged there were 249 ed-down quilts, 234 fans, 392 boxes of mathematical instruments, 1,973 pencepens, 400 sewing machines, 67 pianos, and 977 looking-glasses.

The extension to the far east of the revolution began in 1875-76 in the United States. It is the second act in the same great conspiracy. It is a movement deep-seated and will be far-reaching in its consequences. I look upon this act of India with great alarm, and I am sure that it has been transpired within the century.

"What becomes now of the claim that the United States must stop the purchase of silver in order to force England to join in an international agreement? England has determined if possible to force the repeal of the silver purchase law in the United States. The closing of the mints of Bombay and Calcutta is a part of the gigantic conspiracy to seize upon the present opportunity to establish finally and forever the single gold standard and to extend it all over the world."

"This is the critical juncture. The turning point is now. If free coinage were restored in the United States it would be to the end of the single gold standard. On the other hand, if the absolute repeal of the silver law in the United States can be forced the work is done. It was, therefore, deemed safer to stop coinage in India first."

"The immediate consequences will be that silver will fall, and gold will increase in value. Prices will soon begin to fall in India. The whole world, it is estimated, will feel the effect of the consummation of this last act of the gold conspirators. Prices will continue to fall until the United States is independent and no one can see. Every advantage will be insured to creditors and creditor nations. England has set out to subvert the world, not with arms, but with gold—by turning silver into gold."

"In this movement, if allowed to run its course unchecked, there will be no great advantage before the mills are done. It is a movement big with revolutions and is sowing the seeds of anarchy. But will it be allowed to run its course? That depends on the action of the United States. If the United States allows England to force its financial policy, as she has done since the war, then we are an outcast. If it is decided to stand by the silver law, then we are independent of every body that the United States must finally act independently. The international conference has gone with the stoppage of the mints of India."

"What is there left to do but for the western continent, under the lead of the United States, to unite and act independently, and establish a financial system founded upon equity and calculated to insure stability in value, and one which will keep an even balance between the debtor and creditor, not one calculated to rob with impunity the debtor for the benefit of the creditor."

"The gold standard, under this act of England closing the mints of India, becomes a more unstable standard than ever before. Gold will not increase in value faster than ever before. A national convention of the American bimetallic league has already been decided upon for the latter part of August at St. Louis or Chicago. This plan will not be changed unless congress should be called together at an earlier date than given out by the president."

Secretary Carlisle, in response to a request to express his views on the financial situation as affected by the action of India on silver, positively declined to say anything for publication and did not care to indulge in speculation as to the future.

BAD DAY FOR MURDERERS.

The Eliza County, Mo., Fined and Another Criminal Lost Their Appeals to the Supreme Court.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 28.—Joseph A. Howell is to hang August 4, January 19, 1899, he murdered Nettie Hall and her three children in Linn county and burned the house over them to hide his crime.

His appeal to the supreme court became known as the "mutilated record case," because of the fact that his attorneys mutilated and extracted a portion of the transcript of the records of the trial court and furnished such imperfect record to the supreme court. Sixteen months later the defendants committed the crime of the appeal and the bringing of corrected records before the supreme court.

In the opinion which is handed down affirming the sentence of the lower court and fixing August 4 as the date for the execution of Howell, the court passes very severe strictures upon the conduct of the defense, condemns the mutilating of the records and recommends that such conduct and such mutilation be further examined into. The case has become famous in the jurisprudence of this state.

The supreme court affirms the death sentence against Samuel Welsor, convicted at the November term, 1890, of the criminal court in St. Louis, of the brutal murder of Clementine Manning, August 4, 1890. The date of his execution is fixed for August 4, 1893, exactly three years after the crime.

Anti-Catholic Row.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 28.—Rev. J. G. White was killed to speak at Army hall last night on "Auricular Confession." A turbulent assemblage gathered and the hall was ordered to be closed. Several encounters took place between Catholics and Protestants.

Tuesday's Baseball.

St. Louis—St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 10. Cleveland—Cleveland, 12; Washington, 9. Chicago—Chicago, 16; Brooklyn, 14. Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 10; Philadelphia, 6. Louisville—Louisville, 10; Boston, 4.

NEWS NOTES.

By an explosion of molten iron in a foundry in Saxony six men were instantly killed.

At Lexington, Ok., fire destroyed a hotel and eleven other buildings, and two lives were lost in the flames.

The annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac was held on the 27th in Faneuil hall, Boston. The attendance was large.

One death has occurred from yellow fever on the Satilla river in Georgia, and every precaution has been taken to prevent its spread.

At Folsom, Cal., desperate convicts attempted to escape, and in the fight which followed three of them were shot down by the guards.

A dispatch from Singapore says that the natives in southern Annam have risen against the French and that reinforcements have been sent to the French troops in that region.

It will scarcely be believed that wheat is sold in the United Kingdom under nearly two hundred different systems of weight. There is almost as much diversity in regard to barley and oats. The result is that quotations from the various markets create bewilderment and confusion even in the minds of experts.

The cost of living in India increases year by year simultaneously with the depreciation of the currency. Every important article of consumption is considerably dearer than twenty years ago, and housekeepers may well grumble when the price of milk has gone up thirty-one per cent, and that of beef thirty per cent. Even rice costs six per cent. more than of old.

A correspondent of the Paris Figaro has been interviewing the big pawpaw of Paris. He has published a rather curious list of the various articles pledged during the year. The most popular among them were bed sheets, of which 97,194 pairs were pledged; there were 249 ed-down quilts, 234 fans, 392 boxes of mathematical instruments, 1,973 pencepens, 400 sewing machines, 67 pianos, and 977 looking-glasses.

Secretary of State Leveuer is receiving complaints from all over Missouri regarding combinations of insurance agents to put up rates.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

One of the paying professions of Paris is said to be that of a trunk packer. In many of the little trunk shops you can hire a man who will pack your trunks artistically, folding expensive gowns and other garments in tissue paper, and stowing away delicate bric-a-brac in the safest way.

The first organized strike in South Africa was made recently by the carpenters and joiners of Cape Town. They want an advance of wages from nine shillings to ten shillings and sixpence a day, claiming that the cost of living has largely increased. They asked support of all workmen in South Africa.

What Milwaukee Merchants Want.

MILWAUKEE, June 28.—(Owing to the dullness in trade, caused chiefly by the stringency in the financial market, the Milwaukee merchants gave evidence of their disapproval of the so-called Sherman silver bill, to which the money tightness is solely attributed, by forwarding a petition to President Cleveland asking him to take immediate steps to have the bill repealed.

The schooner, Thomas W. Haven, went ashore at Long Branch. Two of the crew were drowned while trying to get ashore.

Secretary of State Leveuer is receiving complaints from all over Missouri regarding combinations of insurance agents to put up rates.

One of the paying professions of Paris is said to be that of a trunk packer. In many of the little trunk shops you can hire a man who will pack your trunks artistically, folding expensive gowns and other garments in tissue paper, and stowing away delicate bric-a-brac in the safest way.

The first organized strike in South Africa was made recently by the carpenters and joiners of Cape Town. They want an advance of wages from nine shillings to ten shillings and sixpence a day, claiming that the cost of living has largely increased. They asked support of all workmen in South Africa.

What Milwaukee Merchants Want.

MILWAUKEE, June 28.—(Owing to the dullness in trade, caused chiefly by the stringency in the financial market, the Milwaukee merchants gave evidence of their disapproval of the so-called Sherman silver bill, to which the money tightness is solely attributed, by forwarding a petition to President Cleveland asking him to take immediate steps to have the bill repealed.

The schooner, Thomas W. Haven, went ashore at Long Branch. Two of the crew were drowned while trying to get ashore.

Secretary of State Leveuer is receiving complaints from all over Missouri regarding combinations of insurance agents to put up rates.

## JURORS HURT.

Gov. Altgeld's Pardon of the Anarchists Denounced.

JURYMEN CALL IT AN OUTRAGE.

They Say They Gave the Men a Fair Trial—Here Most Excessively Jubilant—Papers Condemn the Clemency.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Charles B. Todd, who was one of the jurors in the anarchist trial, was seen in regard to the alleged boast of Bullitt Ryce, as told by Gov. Altgeld, that he was "managing" this case, and that these fellows (the anarchists) would hang as certain as death, that he was calling such men as the defendants would have to challenge peremptorily and waste their challenges on, and that when their challenges were exhausted they would have to take such men as the prosecution wanted."

Mr. Todd, with much reluctance, consented to talk about the case. He said: "I consider this an outrage on American citizenship. If Gov. Altgeld had given the pardon as an act of mercy, it would have been different. It would be bad enough in that case, for I feel very strongly against having the pardoning power in any way connected with politics. But for Gov. Altgeld to constitute himself the judge and jury is an outrage."

Charles H. Ludlow, another of those who sat as jurors in the famous trial, said:

"Any charge, by whosoever made, that there was anything unfair or prearranged in the selection of the jury is perfectly preposterous. I am a mantel-maker by trade and was yanked away from my business right in my busiest time. I did not want to go and would gladly have got out of serving. As to my being prejudiced, I must say that no man could have been less so. At first, from a hasty reading of the paper, I was inclined to think they had got the wrong people. I thought that, like many other harmless Germans, the defendants were in the habit of sitting down and drinking beer and at such times had a way of talking through their hats. But after listening to the evidence as given at the trial there was but one conclusion I could arrive at. I had no doubt the men were guilty. If I had it to go through again, I should do just as I did."

A meeting of the Amnesty association, which labored so long and so hard for the freeing of Fielden, Schwab and Neebe, will be held as soon as the members can be called together.

Arrangements will be made with the Pioneer Aid association, which took care of the families of the men, to raise a fund for the establishing of the three pardoned men in business. Schwab was a printer, Fielden a stonecutter, while Neebe was engaged in selling yeast.

THE NEWS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The news that Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois, had pardoned Neebe, Schwab and Fielden was received by the anarchist colony of New York with the wildest enthusiasm. Johann Most was about the only one who could be found out of bed, so late was the celebration kept up in honor of the release of the men convicted for the Haymarket outrage.

Most had a ferocious pompadour on the hirsute covering to stir up his fiery brain, for the Freiheit comes out to-day and the king of the anarchists and his five column editorial to write, each word of which will be hotter and more anarchistic than the other.

"It will be hard," said he, "to find any of our friends in time for the afternoon press. You can't find Justus Schwab before evening for he was up late celebrating."

"Gov. Altgeld stated nothing but what we claimed at the time. Gary, Grinnell and Bondfield and all the other rascals had the same opinion all the time, but they felt bound to do as they did for the benefit of capitalists."

"Now is the time they ought to be hanged, right away."

This Most shouted through his teeth as he strode savagely around his dusty quarters.

The newspapers generally severely condemn Gov. Altgeld for pardoning the men and criticize in strong terms his lengthy reasons for so doing.